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1937.

Social Daily News (社会日报), a mosquito paper: 10-1-38 (P.M.)

THE NOTORIOUS WONG YA-CHIAO

General Chen Ming-shu, former leader of the 19th Route Army, has been ordered to organize a new army to assist in the defence of Kwangtung.

Wong Ya-chiao (王亚樵), the notorious leader of a gang of assassins, who was responsible for the attempted assassination of Mr. Wang Ching-wai, was once an adherent of General Chen Ming-shu. He will again serve under General Chen as Chief of the Special Affairs Corps.

Box of.

5374
3337
C-124.
SECRET

Asiatic Petroleum Company, Hongkong,
23rd February, 1937.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Messrs The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.) Ltd.
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

POLITICAL

In case you should be interested in further information about the Wong Ya Jao mentioned in your letter No. 349 of the 3rd December, we enclose an extract from our local press of the 21st January, and a letter from our Wuchow Manager, to whom this extract was submitted for comment.

We are, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

For the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.) Ltd.

J.W. Platt

S. I.

See a pass to Reg.

DBH

2/3.

19th February, 1937.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL.

J.W.Platt, Esq.,
Hongkong.

Dear Sir,

Wong Ya Jao.

I have been able to obtain a certain amount of additional information which indicates that Wong Ya Jao actually was murdered. Each street in Wuchow has a headman and Mr. Ku knows the headman of the street in which the murder was committed. This man states quite definitely that Wong Ya Jao was buried by the military the day after the murder on the opposite side of the river just above the golf course.

A local police detective has also confirmed that he was killed and states that the woman, who fled from the house after the murder was committed, has recently returned to fetch her children whom the Public Safety Bureau had been looking after since her disappearance.

It is also quite definite that Wong Ya Jao's wife is still living in Wong Kuk Choh's house in Wuchow, but the Military will not allow access to unauthorized persons. It is difficult to know what interpretation to put on this but my own idea is that there would not be much point in their detaining her if he has not been murdered and is still at large.

I do not expect to be able to get any further information but it is just possible that we may be able to get into touch with the wife. If so, I will let you know.

Yours faithfully,



P.A

Copy for Mr. Jones

original back to —

Mr. Yang D.C. La



* Returned 15/2/37
1937

\$1.
Note - pass to Reg.
Jb. 15/2 1572

COPY

PRIVATE &
CONFIDENTIAL

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.,

Hong Kong.

29th December, 1936.

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Police Headquarters,
HONG KONG.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 23rd December, concerning the murder of a certain Wong Ya Jao, at Wuchow, Kwangsai, on the 21st November, I append an extract from a letter received from the Manager of this Company in Wuchow, giving details of the political connections and manner of death of this Wong Ya Jao, which he believes to be reliable:-

"Wong Ya Jao was a native of Kwangsai and was formerly a colonel in the Kwangsai Army. It is said that Li Chai Sum personally engaged him as head of a gang of assassins whose object was to murder Wang Ching Wei. After they had failed, the gang broke up and some months ago Wong Ya Jao came to Wuchow ostensibly to obtain work. He lived in a house belonging to Wong Kok Choh, the Governor of Kwangsai, and was connected in some way with Wuchow Military Headquarters, though whether he had a definite job or not cannot be ascertained. Li Chai Sum is then reported to have been afraid that Wong Ya Jao would give away the plot to assassinate Wang Ching Wei and it is possible that Wong blackmailed Li. At all events Li Chai Sum gave orders that he was to be murdered and this was done as reported in the press on November 21st.

On the night of the murder Wong Ya Jao was entertained to dinner by two officers of the Kwangsai Army, who got him very drunk and then induced him to visit the house of a certain woman with them. Shortly after their arrival there were three shots and three people were seen leaving the house in a hurry directly afterwards. There seems no doubt that the murder was carried out by Kwangsai Army officers, particularly as only the Military may carry guns, a law which is very strictly enforced.

The Wuchow Magistrate sent men to examine the corpse on the following day but they found the house where the murder took place in the control of the Military who refused to let them enter. Shortly afterwards the Public Safety Bureau was instructed by the Military to drop their investigations into the matter."

I have etc., etc.,
Sd. J.W. Platt.

WONG AH CHIAO REPORTED TO BE IN SHANGHAI

Sian is now the center of red activities. Wong Ah Chiao, who is reported to be the leader of a professional assassination gang which was directly responsible for the Nakayama, the Kayau and the Taminato murder cases, is very active in Sian. Soon after General Yang Yong Tai was murdered at Hankow, it was reported that Wong Ah Chiao had also been murdered, but the report has been found to be false. Following the Sian incident, Wong Ah Chiao proceeded to Sian and secured an interview with General Yu Hsueh Choong and General Yang Hu Chen. Since then he has become active. Wong Ah Chiao plans to come to Shanghai to restart anti-Japanese terrorist acts as soon as Mr. Wang Ching Wei arrives in Shanghai. According to one source of information, Wong Ah Chiao has already arrived here, for recently it was reported that a member of a professional assassination gang belonging to Chang Hsueh Liang's party had secretly arrived in Shanghai. The authorities are making an investigation into these reports.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 26, 1936.

Subject Reported Assassination of Wong Yao Jao

Made by D.S.I. Coyne

Forwarded by

With reference to the reported assassination of Wong Yao Jao at Tsuchow on November 21, 1936 according to information received from that city nothing has been heard of the report.

At about the time the report was circulated an unidentified male Chinese of about 40 years of age was murdered, but Wong Yao Jao was about 55 years of age, therefore it is believed that the report of his death is unfounded.

It is now rumoured that Wong is in Sian as the representative of Pei Tsoong Hsi.

D.S. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

DC (4)

DC (5)

28 DEC 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

80.53711

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 3, 1936.

Subject Reported Assassination of Wong Yao Jao.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Coyne.

According to reports emanating from Canton and appearing in the local press, Wong Yao Jao (王耀蛟) alleged leader of the gang responsible for the attempt on the life of Mr. Wong Ching Wei, was assassinated on Nov. 21, at Wuchow, Kwangsi Province.

Chinese officials who have been asked whether this report is authentic have stated that it is and one has gone so far as to say that the reward offered for the arrest of Wong has already been paid by Nanking to those responsible for his death.

On the other hand, some persons interested in the activities of Wong have expressed doubt concerning the veracity of the report, pointing out that Wong would be kept out of the reach of the agents of the Central Government.

Enquiries have now been set afoot in Wuchow with the object of ascertaining whether any person was shot at the time stated and if so, whether that person was Wong Yao Jao.

J. Coyne
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



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816

SUMMARY OF WANG YAH JAO

Dec. 12, 1936.

Wang Yah Jao (王亚樵), age about 50, native of Anhwei, is widely known as a notorious assassin responsible for a number of political murders. It is believed that he has no political inclinations and that he has been hired by a certain party or parties to commit acts of terrorism. His activities, especially in recent years, have been a constant menace to the Central Government which at one time offered a reward of \$100,000.00 for his arrest.

Little is known of the early career of Wang Yah Jao except that he was at one time a junior army officer under General Feng Yu Hsiang. Although having received less school education than his followers, some of whom have had college education, he is, nevertheless, very shrewd and has a good brain and all the qualities of leadership. Wang Yah Jao first came to the notice of the local police when the Shanghai National Labourers Salvation Society, of which Wang Yah Jao was the organizer and chairman, cabled a telegram to the Representative of the U.S.S.R. at Peking on November 7, 1923, congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of his country's liberation and also inviting him to come to Shanghai for the purpose of signing a Sino-Soviet commercial treaty so as to promote the friendship of the two nations. Only a few days later, 10.11.1923, Wang detailed his follower Lee Dah Sung (李達生) alias Tseng Yi Ming (鄭一鳴) to assassinate General Hsu Kuo Liang, the late Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary, while he (Wang) fled from Shanghai to an unknown destination immediately after the crime. The murder of General Hsu Kuo Liang was attributed to a squabble between General Chi Hsueh Yuan of Kiangsu Province and General Ho Feng Ling of Chekiang.

Wang's whereabouts and activities at that time were the subjects of police enquiries for a considerable period.

In March, 1923 the nature of Wang Yah Jao's activities and ambition was revealed in a telegram dispatched to the Civil & Military Governors of Chekiang by General Ma Li Kyih, Military Governor of Anhwei Province, alleging that Wang was recruiting soldiers in Wuchow. Wang immediately refuted the above accusation by dispatching a telegram to General Ma, which was published in the local papers, stating that he had been ill for the past three months and had not left Shanghai during that period. It was absolutely absurd to say, Wang continued, that he was recruiting soldiers in Wuchow. Wang, however, warned the Governor not to do further harm to Anhwei province and its people.

Police made exhaustive enquiries but failed to confirm Wang's statement that he was in Shanghai, and it was later reported that he had been given command of a detachment of soldiers in Hangchow, apparently to reward him for his part in the murder of General Hsu Kuo Liang.

Under his direction his followers murdered Mr. Chao Tih Jao (趙鐵橋), late Managing Director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company on 24.7.1930, political motive being again the cause of the crime. Wang Zeh Chao (王哲超), brother of Wang Yah Jao, a lawyer practising in Shanghai, was arrested by the S.M.P. in 1933 in connection with the crime and was subsequently handed over to the Chinese Authorities in connection with another case.

The attempt on the life of Minister T.V. Soong and the murder of his secretary at the North Railway Station during July, 1931 was also the work of Wang Yah Jao and his followers. He also planned to assassinate members

of the Enquiry Mission, detailed by the League of Nations in connection with the Manchurian Incident, and that the plot was frustrated was due only to the close surveillance and extra protection afforded by the S.M.P. This fact was borne out by the statements made by certain prisoners whose arrests were effected by the S.M.P. in 1933.

During the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, Wang was active in the formation of volunteer units in Shanghai to assist the 19th Route Army, but his activities were in reality still operating against the Central Government.

Wang, realising that his capture was eagerly sought by the Central Government, solicited support from General Chen Ming Chu, the leader at that time of the Fukien Peoples' Government, and he became a close follower of the said general and acted in accordance with his instructions. Wang is also reported to have been the Chief of the Special Affairs Section the "Productive Party", an organisation which was similar to the Chinese Communist Party.

When arrests were made in Nanking and Shanghai in connection with the attempt on the life of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, it then transpired that Wang Yah Jao had again played the major part in the plot. Enquiries showed that during the latter part of 1935, Wang, apparently acting on the instructions of Chen Ming Chu and after having had several meetings with his followers in Hongkong, detailed Hwa Ke Ts (華克之), his right hand man, Tsang Yu Hwa (特月華) alias Tsang Ts Ming (特子明), Ho Po Kwang (賀鴻光), Sung Feng Ming (孫鳳鳴) etc. to go to Shanghai and Nanking and to devise ways and means to get rid of either General Chiang Kai Shek or Mr. Wang Ching Wei or both. Posing as a reporter of the Cheng

Kwang News Agency, Sung Feng Ming gained entry to the premises where the 5th Plenary Session was in progress, and in the absence of General Chiang Kai Shek, fired at and seriously wounded Mr. Wang Ching Wei which caused him to retire from political life for some time. Sung was shot down by the bodyguards and subsequently died of his injuries.

Though the Police had every reason to believe that Wang Yah Jao was behind a series of murders of Japanese sailors and civilians between 1935 and 1936, they were unable to confirm their supposition until arrests were made in connection with the Kayau Murder case which took place on Chi Mei Road on 10.7.36. The prisoners in this case told the police that they were hired by Hwa Ke Ts, who in turn received instructions from Wang Yah Jao to carry out their premeditated plan. The pistol used in the murder of Kayau was later recovered by the police with the assistance of one of the prisoners.

The close connection between Wang Yah Jao and Generals Chen Ming Chu and Li Chi Sen was also confirmed by Tsang Yu Hwa alias Tsang Ts Ming, accused in connection with the Mr. Wang Ching Wei case, who told the court in Nanking that Wang received instructions from the above generals to murder Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

At the end of November, 1936 local newspapers carried reports to the effect that Wang Yah Jao had been murdered in Wuchow on November 21 by some unknown assailants. It was rumoured that these assassins were in the pay of the Government but reliable confirmation of the report is, however, lacking.

Notorious Gang Chief Shot Down

Secret Society Leader
Slain While Leaving
Woman's Residence

CANTON, Nov. 25.—Death caught up with Wang Ya-hsiao, leader of Hung Shun Hui, notorious secret society, as he was about to leave the home of a woman-friend, at Wuchow, Kwangsi Province, late last Saturday night.

Riddled with bullets and dagger wounds, the body of China's "Public Enemy No. 1" was found by policemen rushing to the scene of the shooting.

The gunmen and Wang's hostess for the night had fled before the arrival of the police.

Wang, who was 53 years old, was credited by the police of various cities in China with having been the "brains" behind the attempted assassination of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former President of the Executive Yuan in Nanking last November, and was suspected of the murder of Mr. Kosaku Kayau, a Japanese salesman, on Chimei Road, in Chapei, this summer.

From his headquarters in Hongkong, Wang directed the activities of various gangs in South China and along the Yangtze Valley.

Of late, Wang was closely identified with elements formerly affiliated with the Nineteenth Route Army and the Social Democratic Chinese Racial Revolutionary Union.

"Secret Service Agents"

This led to the belief here that the assassins were secret service agents in the pay of the Nanking government, which Wang and his recent associates were seeking to embarrass by murdering Japanese residents in China.

The Hung Shun Hui, or Abundance of Luck Society, is generally said to have originated from the Hung League, the known history of which can be traced as far back as 1662.

The League was formed in the south and later extended to all parts of China, especially along the Yangtze Valley.

The Hung Shun Hui was patterned along the lines of the League, like many other secret societies affiliated with the original League. Though at first brought into being as organizations for the mutual aid of members, some of these degenerated into vicious gangs.

The Hung League is one of the best known secret societies in China.—Domei.

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S. 2. file

DISK

30/11

General Shot For Plotting

**Wang Assassination
Suspect Betrayed
By Pretty Girl**

CANTON, Nov. 27.—Suspected of being the chief instigator in the attempts to kill Mr. Wang Ching-wei last December, Brig. General Wang Ya-ch'iao was shot in Wuchow following a dinner party in which a pretty woman from Hongkong was involved, according to messages from Wuchow.

Efforts were made by the Nan-king police to apprehend Wang Ya-ch'iao but somehow he eluded arrest by staying in Hongkong and Macao, away from Chinese jurisdiction. He lived in Kwangsi for several months and took up residence in Wuchow five months ago, although his movements were watched by secret agents since his arrival at the city.

The murder was committed at 11 p.m. November 21, when General Wang was guest of a lady friend who arrived there from Hongkong on November 17. Five shots were fired by unknown assailants, and three of them fatally wounded Wang. After the shooting the mysterious woman disappeared. The scene of the killing is in 14 Tai Tung Central Street, rented by Wang on behalf of the woman.

Hongkong banknotes to the value of several hundred dollars and jewellery were left in the house. The Wuchow police believe that the motive of the murder is political. The actual assassin of Mr. Wang Ching-wei was killed after the attempted assassination, but Wang Ya-ch'iao is suspected of being the master mind of the plot.

D.C.(J)



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. REGISTRY.
No. 10 7124
Date 1-1-1936

November 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Twa ei Wan no dated November 28:-

DEATH OF LEADER OF ASSASSINATION CORPS

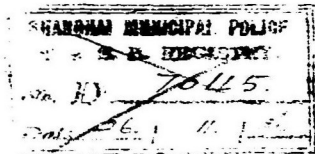
According to unconfirmed information received by this paper, it is learned that Wang Yeh Chiao (王 毅 超), leader of an assassination corps, to whom nation-wide attention has been drawn, was assassinated by some unknown persons at Nankow, Kwangsi Province, November 23. The Police authorities of the various localities have received similar information. However, there is no way to confirm the report.

Wang Yeh Chiao had perpetrated many acts of terrorism in various parts of China. He was connected with the attempted assassination^x of Mr. T.V. Soong at the North Railway Station at Shanghai and of Mr. ^xYang Chin-wei at Hankow; and with the plot to assassinate the members^x of the Investigation Commission of the League of Nations. Recently he was reported to have gone to Kwangsi.

x 2.2617

x 2.7045

x 2.4117



November 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

WONG AH CHIAO MURDERED AT WUCHOW

A special telegram from Canton dated November 25 reports that at 11 p.m. November 21 Wong Ah Chiao, the leader of an anti-Japanese gang, was murdered at a house on Great Eastern Road, Wuchow, Kwangsi Province. The house was occupied by a Chinese woman, Wong's friend. Wong was invited to dinner at the house. At the close of the dinner three or four men fired at Wong, who was struck by three bullets. He was also stabbed twice. Wong died instantly. The Peace Preservation Corps dispatched officers to the scene but the assassins and the occupant of the house had already decamped.

S.I.C. ACCEPTS ECONOMY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It is reported that at a special meeting held on the afternoon of November 25, the S.I.C. decided to accept the Economy Committee's report. Six months notice will be given to the staff. The Economy Committee's report will be published in the Municipal Gazette on November 27.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

~~SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. O. CENTRAL

Station.

May

2

1924

REPORT ON Woosung-Shanghai Investigation Bureau of All
Prohibited Articles.

Made by D. I. Givens

Forwarded by _____

Sir,

The Woosung-Shanghai Investigation Bureau of All Prohibited Articles was established towards the end of 1923 with the permission of General Ho. Its offices were then located in the Chinese Benevolent Association, No. 271 Ming Kuo Road. The first secretary appointed was a native of Soochow named Woo Yun Tsz (吳蔭之), adviser to Tupan Lu Tung Ziang of Chekiang. He was superseded in 1924 by Magistrate Dung and the headquarters were removed to the barracks of the 2nd Regt. of the 6th Mixed Brigade in the vicinity of the Kiangnan Arsenal. The staff of the present bureau consists of :

Chief : Dung Tsung Kan (鄧振金), Magistrate of the

Military Court of Lungqua ;

Supt : Dong Ming Gee (唐銘祺), formerly a Military Officer in Chekiang ;

Inspector : one

Asst. " : four

Constables : six

It is reported that the Bureau instead of suppressing the drug traffic, exists for the purpose of enabling certain persons to monopolize the opium smuggling business.

It is also reported that a Chinese shop named Dah Chang (大昌), No. 287 Doong Hing Lee (同興里), Foochow Road, and Lih Sing & Co. (立信), No. 44 Ming Vong Ka, off Foochow Road, are under the protection of the Bureau.

D. G. I.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Givens D. I.

The Booming - Shanghai

Investigation

Bureau of All Prohibited

17 Articles

Shanghai Municipal Police

I. O. CENTRAL

Station.

April

4

1924.

REPORT ON Article in the Chinese newspaper "Hing Kuo Pao"

re Wong Yeh Zau

Made by

D. I. Sullivan

Forwarded by

J. H. Hines D. I.

Sir,

Inquiries have been made into the origin and accuracy of a report alleging that Wong Yeh Zau (王亞樓) has been in Shanghai for the past three months which appeared in the Chinese newspaper Hing Kuo Pao in the issue of March 26, 1924. Wong Yeh Zau (王亞樓) was the promoter of a society known as the Citizens Committee the headquarters of which are at 8 Joh Han Road (局門路), near St. Catherine's Bridge, Chinese territory. He recently sent a letter which cannot be obtained from Chekiang to Zee Sih Ling (徐錫麟), promoter of the defunct Footing Weavers' Union and a prominent member of the Citizens' Committee. Zee Sih Ling ordered his secretary, Zung Tsoong Zou (陳忠壽) to draft a letter to be sent to local newspapers for publication. Zung Tsoong Zou wrote a letter (attached) in such a way as to make it appear that it was written by Wong Yeh Zau and sent it to the Tung Nan News Agency, 7 Shantung Road. The news agency in turn circulated the letter to all local Chinese newspapers but only two viz: The Hing Kuo Pao and the National Herald published it. The person, therefore, who is responsible for the attached article is Zung Tsoong Zou (陳忠壽) and there is not much doubt Wong Yeh Zau is somewhere in Chekiang province. Originals of letter sent by Zung Tsoong Zou to Tung Nan News Agency and draft sent by Tung Nan News Agency to local newspapers attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Sullivan

J. H. Hines
D. I.* Also see file
D. 3899
@ 4982

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

5374

7/4/24

Translation of names and addresses on attached:-

Wong Ah Zau, native of Anwhui,
is now at Wuchow under the assumed name
"Huang Hua Wu" 黃金五.

Correspondence will be received by him
at the following address:

1st Battalion, bodyguards to the
Defense Commissioner of Kashing
and Wuchow."

Tser Wu Wei 周無為

native of Hupeh.

李少和

Lee Siao Nan, native of Ho-pei, Anwhui
living at 17 Route Ratard where he can be
found before 8 a.m. daily.

Zee Sih Lien 李錫麟 native of Chekiang,
a member of the Citizens Committee,
living in Li Yuen Road, outside West Gate.

Wong Chih Jen 王吉人, native of Seuchow
Anwhui (who gave information to French Police
re: murder of Hsu Kuo Liang).

CONFIDENTIAL.

5374

9/4/24

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The following is one version of the death of Hsu Kuo Liang 徐國梁 given in Shanghai by a representative of the Nankin Tuchun about fifteen days after the murder:-

1. Official cause. The Nankin Tuchun had every confidence in the loyalty of General Hsu Kuo Liang; whom he entrusted to carry out missions of a most confidential nature including the arrest of Kowmingtangs who are friends of the local militarists. It is well known that it was General Chi who recommended that Hsu Kuo Liang be given the title of Marshal and the same General also recommended him as Superintendent General of Police so that he would be equal in rank with, and would not have to take the orders of, General Ho. This proposal not only aroused the jealousy of General Ho but was considered a serious danger in case war breaks out between Chekiang and Kiangsu when Hsu would be in a position to jeopardise the position of the local Military Governor who had tried to get Hsu Kuo Liang removed from his post on several occasions but failed as Hsu was being supported by Nankin.

Private cause.

Knowing that Nanking was going to establish an office at Shanghai or Woosung to stop the smuggling of arms and opium, General Ho regarded this as an encroachment upon his jurisdiction and he established such an office at Woosung which functioned for some six months, the office being known as 松滬查禁私運軍器處

The Director was a man named Woo ¹²/₇, recommended by Van Yu Ling, Chief of Staff to Tupan Lu Yung Ziang of Chekiang. Instead of putting a stop to the smuggling, Wu, who was himself a smuggler, with the assistance of Du Yu Sun ^{杜玉孫} an assistant of Det. Huang Ching Tung of the French Police, Chang Siao Lien ^{張曉連}, a notorious loafer of Frenchtown, organised a Company for the special purpose of smuggling opium by means of steam launches and motors. Two fifths of the proceeds went to the Military Governor's yamen, two fifths to the loafers in Frenchtown and one fifth to the Hangchow authorities. The money earmarked for the Governor's staff is alleged to have been paid to Chief of Staff Waung, who is also Commander of the Woosung Forts, and Lu Dah Chuen, Secretary in English, the daily income being estimated roughly at about \$1,000. This had been going on for a long time. Then a dispute arose over the division of money. General Chen Loh San of the 4th Division, Hangchow, became aware of this and he organised the smuggling separately using armed soldiers. Hsu Kuo Liang knew all this and it is stated that he had a quarrel with Chief of Staff Wong in a brothel and both nearly came to blows. Waung is alleged to have threatened Hsu Kuo Liang with death or removal but as Hsu was a man who never cared about threats he did not report to General Chi or Civil Governor Han. It is a well known fact that General Hsu did not receive any money on opium smuggling.

9 1/24

Another version is to the effect that Sun Yat-sen ^{孫逸仙} and Lu Siao Tsiah, the son of Lu Yung Ziang, were behind the scheme which had the approval of the authorities at Hoongwha and Hangchow and which was organised by Peh Vung Wei Wong Ah Zao ^{王亞造} and two brothers M.P.s of 1917, who bear the names of Tien Dong ^{田桐} and Tien Wei. These men were to receive Tls. 40,000 of which only a tenth was paid, for the work and they engaged the assassin whose alleged ^{sergeant} Ma Yi Piao ^{馬玉樞} as a man employed in some capacity or other in the Detective Department of the Arsenal.

Wong Ah Zao ^{王亞造} who was the President of the National Salvation Society ^{二界救國會} and who was responsible for ~~the~~ drafting the telegram on Nov. 7, 1923 sent to the Soviet Representative at Peking, left Shanghai immediately afterwards and went to Hangchow where it is alleged he has been given command of a detachment of soldiers.

C O P Y

I. O. OFFICIAL.

January 14 1934.

Application For Revolver License.

D. I. Sullivan

Sir,

The applicant Tsang Siau Ling (張嘯林) is a native of Hangchow. He is 47 years old, is married and has one son who is a scholar at the French Municipal School and two daughters. He states that he is part proprietor and manager of the Da Luang (大倫) Filature which is situated at Don Si (塘西) about 11 from Hangchow and that his connection with the Filature has continued over the past five years. Applicant states that he was previously an advisor to Lu Huan Tsung (呂公望), former Tachan of Chokiang, and before that was a Regimental Commander in the Army stationed near Hangchow. He states that he has lived at his present address for about ten years. He states that the revolver was given to him six or seven years ago by a friend who is in military service in Hangchow and that since coming into his possession he has kept it in Hangchow. Applicant states that during his military service he became thoroughly conversant with the use of firearms. He states that whilst in Hangchow he carries the revolver and wishes to be allowed to carry it here as he often takes large sums of money from Shanghai to Hangchow in connection with his silk business.

The address given by applicant, 452 Sing Ma Loh Lee (新馬路里), Chungking Road, is the same as that given by Doo Tsat Sung (杜月生) who was refused a license to carry firearms in October last on the grounds that he is suspected of being concerned in opium smuggling. Inquiries have been made at one of the leading silk stores whose filatures are

at Hangchow and they do not know anything of applicant or of the Da Lung Silk Filature. He is the owner of motor car bearing license number 2847 (Fronchtown) and his address is registered on the list of motor car owners as 5 Passage, 61 Avenue Joffre. He is stated by one of the opium prevention squad to be suspected of using his car for the illegal transportation of opium. The reason for the delay in reporting on the matter is that applicant spends most of his time in Hangchow and is seldom in Shanghai and further that he was applying to the French Police for a similar permit for the French Concession. So far, however, he has failed to obtain a permit from the French Authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

D. C. I.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
JANUARY 8, 1924.

Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang's Death.

Questioned in regard to the appointment of a Director of Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary in succession to the late Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, Marshal Chi said that this was a matter which was under the control of the Civil Governor of the Province of Kiangsu, Mr. Han Kuo-chun.

Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang's death and its cause was an open secret, continued Marshal Chi. Gen. Hsu was in the way of a gang of official ~~opium~~ smugglers. He tried to stop the smuggling but met with little success. In fact, his efforts to expose those connected with the affair resulted in his death. He managed, however, to report the affairs of this official gang to the Civil Governor just before his death and made it plain that those in charge of the affairs of the gang wanted the money for war purposes and wanted to murder him. Without this opium smuggling income, they would be unable to carry on warfare. Marshal Chi drew attention to the fact that Gen. Hsu's murderer was still alive and had not been tried publicly.

Barton sends me a confidential note asking if there is any truth in the rumour that Hsu Kuo-liang's murderer has been released and asking for the latest reports from Lung-hua. This note was passed to the D.C.I. for enquiries.

Decr 10, 1923

5374
15/12/23

Answered
A.H.



DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 5374
Date 11/17/23

Shanghai, November 17 1923.

Sir,

Wong Ah Zae 王亞推 who presided on November 7 over the meeting of the National Labourers Salvation Society of which the assassin of Hsu Kuo Liang is member, has fled from Shanghai.

His disappearance is either the result of enquiries made by the Police regarding him in connection with the telegram sent to the Soviet Representative at Peking on the above date or in connection with the assassination of Hsu Kuo Liang by his companion Li Dah Sun 李達生 alias Tseng Ih Ming 鄭一鳴.

Your Obedient Servant,

Wm. C. I.

D. C. I.

Commissioner of Police.



Shanghai Municipal Police

REG 5374

DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE

Shanghai, November 13 1923.

Sir, 李達生 alias Tseng Yi Ming 郑一鸣
who assassinated Hsu Kou Liang on November 10
is a prominent and well known member of the Chinese
National Salvation Labourers Association which
on November 7 on the occasion of the 6th
anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic despatched
the following telegram to the Soviet representative
at Peking:-

"This day, six years ago, Russia became
a Republic. The Chinese labourers have the
pleasure of congratulating you on this
occasion and take this opportunity to
express our wishes for your success and to
request you to leave Peking at once and
proceed to the South to sign a Russo-Chinese
commercial treaty with the Government of the
South-west. The friendly relations between
China and Russia will thus be upheld and
the peoples of the two nations will benefit."

The meeting at which this telegram was despatched
was held at the office of the association near
St. Catherine's bridge on the date above mentioned.
On the day following the attention of the Military
Governor was called to it by this Department
and a promise was given to the effect that action
would be taken against the persons responsible.
The above may or may not have some connection with
the murder of Hsu Kuo Liang but in view of his
connection with the society and of the fact that he
was an inseparable companion of the leader Wong
Yau Zau 王友推 it is rather suspicious that the
assassin after his capture asserted with quite
unnecessary emphasis that he was not a Bolshevik.

Your Obedient Servant,

D. O. I.

D. O. I.

Commissioner of Police.

Ans.

November 13

3

Sir, Li Dah Sun 李達生 alias Tseng Yi Ming 譚一鳴 who assassinated Hsu Kuo Liang on November 10 is a prominent and well known member of the Chinese National Salvation Labourers Association which on November 7 on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic despatched the following telegram to the Soviet representative at Peking:-

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The meeting at which this telegram was drafted was held at the office of the association near St. Catherine's bridge on the date above mentioned. On the day following the attention of the Military Governor was called to it by this Department and a promise was given to the effect that action would be taken against the persons responsible. The above may or may not have some connection with the murder of Hsu Kuo Liang but in view of his connection with the society and of the fact that he was an inseparable companion of the leader Wang Yau Zou 王亞推 it is rather suspicious that the assassin after his capture asserted with quite unnecessary emphasis that he was not a Bolshevik.

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. I.

Commissioner of Police.